

3rd AASIC: Sustainable Development of Asian Community

Development of Sustainable Marine Tourism in Seribu Island, Indonesia through Empowerment of Women Activity

Hayu Lusianawati¹, Mila Falma Masful²

¹Faculty of Communication Science, Sahid Univeristy Jakarta, Indonesia

hayu.lusiana@gmail.com

²Faculty of Communication Science, Sahid Univeristy Jakarta, Indonesia

mila.falma88@gmail.com

Abstract ---- Pulau Seribu is a leading tourism in Jakarta that located in Seribu Island. There are six islands namely Pulau Untung Jawa, Pulau Tidung, Pulau Pari, Pulau Pramuka, Pulau Harapan and Pulau Kelapa. These islands are used for the empowering of woman activity in managing the tourism industry. The process in empowering the local woman is by focusing on the social economy project out there such as having home stay management, caterings, recreation, souvenirs, and culinary. The participant is the local women that get involved in developing the activity of marine tourism. The activity of the empowerment has the value in increasing the welfare of their family and the social life in Seribu Island. The business of this project is seen as the effort in developing the marine tourism image at Kepulauan Seribu. Then, women are participate about ten women as the target of this research at Kepulauan Pramuka (islet at Kepulauan Seribu). The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative. the purpose is to describe and analyze the situation and condition about empowerment of women activity in Pramuka Island. The result of this research shows the process in empowering the local women is by focusing on the social economy project out there could complete the whole elements of tourism at Pulau Pramuka as the destination of marine tourism and then Kepulauan Seribu is well known as the natural tourism with its own identity that increase the arrival of tourists from Indonesia.

Keywords: *tourism, empowerment woman, Seribu Island*

I. INTRODUCTION

The Indonesian archipelago has a great potential to develop marine tourism, by looking at the huge natural potential, supported by the living marine resources as diverse as the population of fish, coral reefs, sea grass and a variety of unique coastal landscape and has power great attraction, it can be said marine tourism activities can be relied upon as one of the important sectors for the development of the Indonesian economy. Moreover, by looking at the global trends of tourism, where reference [1] indicates the number of trips of foreign tourists coming to Indonesia amounted to 8.802 million domestic tourist trips and trips reached 248 million with a growth rate of 1.1% and total expenditures reached 176.32 trillion rupiah.

According to the right no.17 of 2007 the short-term development planning [2] states that "tourism is developed so as to encourage economic activity and improve Indonesia's image, improve the welfare of local communities, as well as providing the expansion of employment opportunities. Tourism development utilizing the diversity of natural beauty and charm of the national potential as the largest marine tourism region in the world in a wise and sustainable, as well as to encourage economic activities related to the development of national culture".

The oceans is a potential resource of tourism in Indonesia that among the potential human resource potential and marine resources. In the national development program mentioned that the marine resources and fisheries are the support system of people's lives, particularly coastal communities (fishermen). Participatory development is closely related to community empowerment, where the participatory development efforts required and the steps to prepare communities to strengthen community institutions so that they are able to realize progress, independence and well-being in an atmosphere of ongoing justice to enhance the dignity and prestige and able to escape from the trap of poverty and underdevelopment. The effort is one of the real forms of empowerment.

Community empowerment is basically a process to make people become powerless. Every member of the public in a community actually has the potential, the ideas and the ability to bring himself and his community to go to a better direction, but the potential it sometimes cannot thrive due to certain factors. To move back to self-reliance in development in the community, it is necessary impulses or early ideas for reviving the role and position in the framework for building a civil society.

Public awareness process is done through capacity development concepts. Community capacity development is a form of knowledge development effort, attitude and skills of the community to participate actively run independently and sustainable development. *Kusnadi* (2006) states that one of the elements of social potential to increase the income of coastal communities are women, especially wives of fishermen. Position and role of women

or wife coastal fishing is very important for several considerations in mind, namely: First, the sexual division of labor system on fishing communities, women are wives of fishermen on the coast or coastal communities take a major role in the socio-economic activities on land, while the male role in the sea to catch fish. Second, the impact of the system on the division of labor in the coastal requires women to always be involved in public activities, namely making a living husband's family in case they do not earn as in the west season. Third, the division of labor system of coastal communities and the lack of certainty of income in the household every day fishermen have placed women as one of the pillars of household necessities of life. Thus, in the face of economic vulnerability and poverty of fishing communities, the most burdened and is responsible for addressing and maintain the viability of households dalah women, wives of fishermen.

The public role of women in the life of coastal communities can also be found in the Thousand Islands District. Seribu Islands district has an area of 869.61 hectares and a population of approximately 21 864 inhabitants (in 2010), consists of two districts and six villages (fortunately Untung Jawa Island, Tidung Island, Pramuka Island, Harapan Island and Kelapa Island). Seribu Islands District also has the potential sea large enough so that one of the livelihood of the population as a fisherman. Moreover, in the district of Seribu Islands have grown to small businesses that also has become the livelihood of local communities carried out by housewives. Marine products of Seribu Islands District are seaweed, tuna, swordfish, shrimp, tiger grouper and some other types of fish.

Pramuka Island is one of the villages in the district of Thousand Islands, has a population of 5800 inhabitants and has tourism and marine resources are quite good. Pramuka Island community in generally work as fishermen, approximately 70% of the population who work in the fisheries sector as fishermen. Most of people do not have a college education and there is no good variety to do in work. The men in the Pramuka Island generally work as fishermen, both heads of family and the boy who dropped out of school and have felt able to go to sea. Housewife in the village there are also works as *pengasap ikan*, running the restaurant business and snacks, shellfish craftsmen, tailors, kindergarten and elementary school teacher (teacher), and some other professions. Revenue from housewife is quite significant provide additional income for the family fishermen.

Pramuka Island is one of the islands in the Seribu Islands region is used as a unit of cases in this study. Selection of Scout Island as a research objects because the area is one of the fish producer and a leading tourist village. In addition, there is a home stay business, souvenirs, catering, culinary, recreational and curing fish managed by housewives. Scout Island women are also involved in helping to meet the needs of the family heads

of household. The involvement of housewives in island communities is varieties including things that are already familiar. From the results of research conducted by Kusnadi (2006) examined the involvement of the wives of the fishermen to earn a living to meet the needs of the household. They sell fish caught by her husband or buy from other fishermen and sell it in local markets or in markets outside the village.

Marketing model is done by women entrepreneur Pramuka Island is by marketing directly in the market and do not use quality standardization and quality assurance. Enterprises female Pramuka Island is managed traditionally and no accounting entries to record the expenditures and revenues of each activity. Small industry conditions home stay, catering, culinary and tourist attraction, it is still very simple. Meanwhile, businesses on the island of a thousand women have the housewives also have an obligation to carry out household chores such as child care, cooking, and washing. This causes housewife performs two roles at once, namely as a housekeeper and as the breadwinner in the family.

Therefore, the capacity of housewife as businesses become important to note in view of the role of housewife on the Pramuka Island is not only as entrepreneurs but also has other basic work. In addition, the economic empowerment of the community now only be an advantage to the head of household only (fishing) and the fact the island scout shows that women can also make a major contribution to the family income. This study aims to identify and analyze the activities of economic empowerment of women in promoting sustainable tourism development in the thousand islands, especially on the Pramuka Island.

II. THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

A. Tourism

Tourism is a complex activity that can be viewed as a large system, which has a variety of components such as economic, ecological, political, social, and cultural. See tourism as a system, meaning an analysis of various aspects of tourism cannot be separated from other subsystems, such as political, social, economic, cultural and so on, in a relationship of interdependence and interrelated (interconnectedness). As a system, between components in the system of a relationship of interdependence, which means that changes in one subsystem will cause also a change in one of the other subsystems, until finally re-discovered a new harmony.

Tourism is a system composed of various elements such as a spider's web "like a spider's web-touch one part of it and reverberations will be felt throughout" [4].

In the tourism system, there are many factors that play a role in moving the system. The actors are beings that exist on different tourism sectors. In general, tourism people grouped in three main pillars, namely the public,

government and private. Community in question is the general public that there is at a destination, as the legal owner of a variety of resources which is the capital of tourism such as culture. People who get involved in these communities are also public figures, intellectuals, NGOs, and the media.

Furthermore, the private group is an association of tourism enterprises and entrepreneurs, while keompok government is on different areas of the administration, from the central government, provincial government, local government district or city and so on [5]. At pasal law No.10 of 2009 on tourism mentioned that the purpose of Indonesian tourism operations is:

- 1) Improving economic growth
- 2) Improving the welfare of the people
- 3) Removing poverty
- 4) Tackling unemployment
- 5) Preserving nature, environment and resources
- 6) Promoting culture,
- 7) Raising the image of the nation
- 8) Fostering patriotism
- 9) Strengthening the identity and unity of the nation
- 10) Strengthening friendship among nations

By referencing to the above-mentioned objectives of tourism, the activities in the tourism sector continues to grow at this time should ensure the sustainability of tourism development in Indonesia. Sustainable tourism is a rapidly growing tourism, including the current increase accommodation capacity, the population of local and environment, in which the development of tourism and new investments in the tourism sector should not have a negative impact and can blend with the environment, if we are to maximize the positive impacts and minimize the impact negative. Then some of the initiatives taken by the public sector to regulate the growth of tourism to make it better and put sustainable tourism as a priority issue for the business or businesses can better protect the resources or assets that are important for tourism not only for the present but for the future [6].

Development of sustainable tourism in essence that relates to the effort and ensures the natural resources, social and cultural utilized for the development of tourism in this generation can be enjoyed for generations to come. [7] The development of tourism must be based on criteria, which means that the development can be supported ecologically in the long term at the same time economically viable, ethically and socially equitable for the people. It can only be accomplished with the implementation of good governance system, involving the active participation and balanced between government, private and public. Thus the

development of sustainable tourism can be identified with the principles elaborated. These principles include the participation of actors stakeholder participation, local ownership, sustainable resource use, to accommodate the goals of society, attention to carrying capacity, monitoring and evaluation, accountability, training and promotion.

B. *Women Empowerment*

The development of tourism in the thousand islands in general and in particular scout the island appear to be many job opportunities which can be exploited by women. Will be the more women are entering the work area men, the consequences will be more interesting gender issues. These last few years, the analysis of gender equality in the tourism sector in general has become an integral part, as well as in relation to tourism as a means to increase the income of local communities [8].

There are several reasons why female is as a role of tourism sector as one of empowerment, including the following:

To provide assurance that the development of tourism both in the mainland and in the islands region has to offer should look at the process. Policy decisions about the future of tourism development are a reflection and the role of opinion and tourism stakeholders, including the women. And this group really benefit as much as possible at the discretion of the development of tourism in Indonesia in general and in the Seribu Island it called as a pattern of development in community empowerment.

- 1) To provide a guarantee of women's rights are well accommodated, in the interests of tourism.
- 2) To ensure the implementation of good management of the assets of tourism in Indonesia, such as natural resources.
- 3) To ensure that tourism provides economic benefits, social, and culture to all tourism stakeholders including the women.

Scheyvens (2000) states that there are four dimensions that need to be discussed to determine whether women are empowered in tourism activities, in developing countries, including Indonesia. These four dimensions include the empowerment from the standpoint of economic, social, political and psychological. Although during this talk of empowering local communities to tourism activities are more focused on economic issues, the fact that tourism development is a multidimensional activity, not merely economic issues alone [9].

III. RESEARCH OF METHODS

This research is located on the Seribu Island that is Pramuka Island District. The choice of location is done with the consideration that the area is a leading tourist island and Pramuka Island as its capital whose inhabitants are mostly fishermen and tourism are supporting businesses

that support the improvement of family income. Data collection was conducted in February 2015 until April 2015.

The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative in-depth interviews to women entrepreneurs as key informants and field observations. Qualitative descriptive study is preliminary research that is the description and discussed with theories or concepts and integrated from the data obtained and the opinions of the key informants involved in the field of tourism on the Pramuka Island.

The data of this study consisted of two types, namely primary data taken with the in-depth interview techniques and field observations of the activities carried out by women in the tourism sector, while the secondary form and related information are available. The data obtained and analyzed based on the formulation of the problem is respectively

Each of which is: for the first formulation of the problem is to analyze the general picture of business done by housewives in the island scout. The second problem is to see how the housewife capacity in conducting its business in supporting the tourism sector by using three indicators that is skill, knowledge, production and capital.

IV. THE RESULT AND DISCUSSION

C. The Result

Pramuka Island which is part of Seribu Islands district special provincial capital Jakarta area is a leading tourist island. Is is because the human resources and marine natural resources is good enough for achieving sustained tourism development. Women's empowerment is a based business on the Pramuka Island is a household-based enterprise, so the house is not just a home for life, but it is a place for production. Home industry in general came from a family business is generally hereditary and ultimately extends automatically to be useful as the livelihood of the surrounding islands.

From the results of the field visit on the island scout has found some data, namely home stay businesses in the island scout amounted to 41 people, catering businesses amounted to 12 people, 8 culinary business people, tour services business amounted to 3 people, businesses pull the thorn milkfish amounted to 4 people, lunkhead effort seaweed 2 people, breadfruit chips maker 5 people, the business of making salted fish 8 people, making business 2 shredded fish and shellfish handicraft businesses (souvenirs) 2.

At first the people of the island scout just think to sell the catch of fishermen, they just preserve fish by using a salt that can be stored longer. Once the anchovies have long been known, locals began to think to make it more durable fish with salted roads apart and dried. However, this has been about six years in particular local government offices tribal fisheries and marine tourism department in

collaboration with tribes and tribal agencies small and medium businesses to diversify the processed fish, this is due to the abundance of fish catches communities through cultivation and catches directly.

Fish processing is done is more focused on milkfish (milkfish) that is processed by removing a thorn from the body to the tail of a fish. Milkfish is cultivated in ponds at sea and after harvest about three months. After harvest fish in fillets and whole prickly revoked by using simple equipment (tweezers) and then cleaned and packaged in a way in order to keep its freshness vacuum press and milkfish that has been packaged inserted into Freezer.

Fish fillets and revocation process thorn done hygienically, working mothers using gloves and headgear. Milkfish pull thorns already marketed throughout Indonesia and abroad such as Singapore and Malaysia, and is certainly a favorite souvenir for tourists who come to the island of a thousand, especially on the island scout. Pull this thorn fish can survive for three months in a frozen state, and can last 8 hours at room temperature. Effort fish pull this thorn managed in groups, in one day can produce about 40 kilograms of fish which has been ready for the market. Pull this thorn fish known as diet and souvenirs favorite for tourists visiting the island of a thousand. The tourists can give banding pull thorns at a price of 55,000 Rupiahs / kg.

As a favorite tourist destination on the island of a thousand, island scout not only equipped with processed fish products, but also has been equipped with a home stay as a means of accommodation for tourists. Home stay is the home of locals who used to stay by tourists, but there are also some special built designations for tourists. The number of entrepreneurs in the Pramuka Island home stay there are 41 people with a total of 48 units, 10 of them are female owner.

Home stay owners have been registered in tribal housing agencies and tribal Seribu Island tourism department. They have gained socialization and training procedures for the management of the department of tourism and home stay, home stay management of this 80% is done by women. Lodging prices offered vary depending on the number of rooms and size of rooms in a house, prices ranging from 350,000 rupiahs to 800,000 rupiahs for a night. Inn rooms equipped with beds, mattresses, ac, and bathroom. While lodging houses consist of 3 bedrooms, living rooms and bathrooms are equipped with air conditioning. Gains derived by about 8 million dollars to 10 million dollars per week.

In addition to banding effort unplug thorns and manage home stay, women in the thousand islands, especially on the island scout also has a catering business activity. Activities providing food for tourists has been started first by Abdullah's mother since 2004 and at present there are already 10 people mothers who have business activities catering. It is increasing in number along with the

development of the island scout as a major tourist destination in Jakarta.

The managers of catering businesses have been trained and prepared by the thousand islands tourism sub-department to prepare food for tourists. The women are cooking in accordance menu orders in their homes and after completion were taken to an inn to eat. Course menu offered seafood cooked with spices options, such as grilled grouper, fried shrimp, and crab dip desert, sweet and sour squid and so on. The buffet menu prices are ranging from 30,000 Rupiahs/ packs up to 100,000 rupiah / packs. The source of their capital to manage the catering business is obtained from government assistance through revolving funds, some are started his business with private capital. Profit per day of catering businesses can reach 700,000 Rupiahs to three million Rupiahs per day.

In addition to catering businesses, the women on the island scout also make an effort culinary and snacks by opening stalls Seribu Island specialties, such as fish balls, shrimp meatballs, mpek-mpek fish, fish dumplings, satay grilled squid and other processed foods. This culinary business is supporting the existed catering businesses that making it easier for tourists who come to try out a variety of unique culinary of Pramuka Island. Number of culinary effort led by women amounted to 8 people with capital sourced from the local government and private capital. The perpetrators of this culinary business have been trained previously by tribal government agencies and marine fisheries.

The tourists who visit the Pramuka Island will be dazzled by the beauty of the underwater nature, in addition to diving tourists can also conduct snorkeling and banana boat. These tourists will use the services of tour travel and professional tour guide. Business travel tour services have been mostly done by young women who have been equipped with knowledge about tourism and travel management travel by the local government. They can make Seribu Island tour packages at competitive prices from more professional tour travel on the mainland Jakarta.

They can also regulate the distribution of the inn and sell a menu of food according to the package they offer. As for the selling price of tour packages that they offer to travel to the Pramuka Island ranging from 350,000 Rupiahs to 1 million Rupiahs per person per night.

As the favorite tourist destinations in Jakarta, the Island also has the potential complementary Pramuka tourism, namely, souvenirs and souvenir as a complement to the activities traveled. Souvenirs of the island scout featured include: salted fish, shredded fish, seaweed dodol, breadfruit chips and souvenir shells. Shellfish souvenir business was driven by the housewives of Pramuka Island who make this business since 2007 until present. Souvenirs made from the rest of the shells are made with a variety of product, such as lanterns, glass frame, room divider, a pencil, a box of Kleenex to hair clips.

The Regional Government of Seribu Islands has provided training and capital to develop these shells souvenir business, including providing training on how to market this souvenir to other areas in Indonesia. With the souvenir as supporting tourism on the Seribu Island, tourists can bring souvenirs for family and friends. Besides tourists who come souvenir shells can also buy souvenirs breadfruit chips, shredded fish, salted dried fish, seaweed dodol and fish nuggets. Souvenirs is in production by housewives regularly by every day.

D. Discussion

The involvement of women in the tourism sector greatly improved although still very limited statistical, research data shows that the high involvement of women in the production process as well as the manager. They have the knowledge and skills are quite good, extensive networks, employing workers remain at least 3 people despite their limited capital can still run the business.

Tourism activities give a very big role in terms of generating economic benefits [10] which has it seen in this study. Most informants stated that by working and working in the tourism sector, in general they earn additional income in the family. The role of tourism is big enough psychologically because it can provide convenience in terms of financial gain extra income so that families can be helped.

In general, recognize tourism seasonality, which at a certain moment the goods or services offered will also be able to influence them. But most of the informants said that during this time they do not know the work of high-low or least expensive raw materials. They continue to work in order to earn a living.

From this research it is known that more women workers to fill job opportunities in the catering business (10 persons), business lodging (10 people), culinary business (8 people), unplug the banding effort spines (4 people), the business makes shredded fish (2 person), businesses producing dried salted fish (8 people), business lunkhead seaweed (2 persons), the business of making chips breadfruit (5 people) and shellfish souvenir business (1 person).

The involvement of women in work is motivated by economic and social reasons. In general, women work with the purpose of getting additional income for the family or for personal reasons such as improving their role and status in society. By working in the tourism sector, women gain knowledge indirectly, such as the ability to communicate with foreigners, increasing management capabilities. Along with increasing the capabilities, as socially they have better bargaining power.

By working they feel they have added value in society. This makes them feel more appreciated than just ordinary housewives or women are not working. With the involvement of women in the field of tourism, the respondents also believe that more people appreciate that

more can participate in social activities in the neighborhood such as the activities of the PKK, taklim activities and gathering of mothers and have more confidence because it has advantages compared with those who did not work.

Based on the study of manager home stay and craftsmen shells on the Pramuka Island, it can be argued that the reason or motivation they pursue this profession as follows:

1) *For self-actualization*

Motivation of women as managers of the inn and other businesses that have been mentioned above related to an expectation, the hope of a better life, hope has what is considered more meaningful to their lives. Additionally, the expectation is free from saturation as to develop and apply themselves in accordance with their capabilities and specialization, want to increase the family income, as well as to overcome inequality in the family status that women are not looked down upon.

2) *The development of technology and information*

With the globalization of tourism development has changed the human vision about the meaning of life, fraternity, businesses and future. Blessing invention of communication technologies has easier for people, especially women to perform network communication via the Internet is causing the mass communication.

According to the mother lidya: "I pass my travel services marketing through social media, the potential tourists to easily contact me through facebook, and smartphones that I have, it is very easy and profitable mine".

3) *The Economic Factor*

The involvement of women in the economic sectors is motivated by the desire to increase the family income in order to create a prosperous family with children who are highly educated.

4) *Ecology*

Motivation thousand tourists to visit the island because it has a wonderful natural panorama sea and fresh seafood, friendly people and easy to access the Seribu Island, especially on the Pramuka Island that many tourists go there. This opens up opportunities for the emergence of variety of activities housewives as a source of livelihood.

5) *System division of labor*

In this modern era of family and work have an important place in the lives of both men and women, to participate fully outside and within the family so as to create a harmonious life. As stated by Abdullah's mother catering business owner, that sexual difference does not become an obstacle in the division of labor. Abdulah mother does not feel that the care of children and the husband would hinder his efforts, he applied parenting that it upholds its commitment to the job, let alone her husband who is a civil servant so fully supports his efforts and always helpful.

Results of research conducted proved that the role and activities of women's empowerment in a tourism destination in line with sustainable tourism development consisting of:

1) Tourism development should be built with the involvement of local communities, especially women, with the involvement of women, the tourism activity will run and can certainly improve the welfare of the community.

2) Creating a balance between the needs of tourists and the public. The balance will be realized if all parties can work together in one goal as a solid community. Community in question is a local community, local government, tourism industry and community organizations that grow and develop in a developed tourism destination.

3) Development of tourism should involve stakeholders and to involve more will get better input and must be able to accommodate the opinion of the local community organization, involving the poor, women, tourism associations and other groups in society that could potentially affect the course of development.

4) Provide convenience to local women entrepreneurs in small and medium scale. Educational programs related to tourism should give priority to local residents and women at increased industry that flourished in the islands.

5) Tourism should be conditioned to generate other business purposes in society, meaning that tourism should have an impact on other sectors.

6) There are cooperation between local communities, especially women as a creator and as a tourist attraction vending operators tour package, so it needs to be built corporation mutually beneficial relationship with one another.

7) Development of tourism must be able to pay attention to the agreement, rules, and regulations both national and international levels so that tourism development can proceed smoothly.

8) Development of tourism must be able to guarantee sustainability, provide benefits for society today and do not harm future generations.

9) Tourism must grow on the principle of optimization rather than on exploitation.

10) There should be periodic monitoring and evaluation to ensure the development of tourism keep running in the concept of sustainable development, using the principles of good management capacity management capacity of the region, the capacity of a particular attraction, economic capacity, social capacity and the capacity of other resources so that tourism development can continue.

11) There should be openness to the use of resources such as the use of underground water, land use and use of other resources must be ensured not abused.

12) Conduct the program of human resources in education, training and certification for tourism expertise for workers skilled in their respective fields.

13) Realization of the three qualities, namely tourism should be able to realize the quality of life of local people, especially women, on the other hand must be capable of tourism gives good quality opportunities to service providers in the tourism industry and the next most important is the creation of quality tourist experience.

V. CONCLUSION

Based on the description above, the role of women's empowerment in a thousand islands district scout the island can be said to have a pretty good prospect viewed from the aspect actualization, technology, economics, and ecology. Besides, the activities of managing lodging, catering, culinary and manufacture of souvenirs as well as souvenirs of the island did not keep women from domestic activity.

From interviews, observation and study of secondary data can be concluded that the involvement of women in the tourism sector on the island scout is sufficient frequency. This is evident from their activeness in any day-to-day activities; they have the same opportunity to utilize existing resources to develop women's efforts in the field of tourism. Activities that support the development of these women in the maritime tourism, especially on the island of a thousand scouts, supported by marine natural resources, environmental quality and human will affect the development of sustainable tourism that can be enjoyed for generations to come.

REFERENCES

- [1] [1] Tarunajaya, Wisnu Bawa. Modul Kepariwisata di Indonesia. Kementrian Pariwisata Republik Indonesia. 2014
- [2] [2] Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Panjang Kementrian Pariwisata. 2007
- [3] [3] Ismayanti. Pengantar Pariwisata. Jakarta. PT. Gramedia Widiasarana Indonesia. 2010
- [4] [4] Fennel,D. Ecotourism: An Introduction, London, Routledge. 1999
- [5] [5] Pitana, I GDE and Gayatri Putu G. Sosiologi Pariwisata. Yogyakarta, Andi Offset. 2005
- [6] [6] Modul Pariwisata Berkelanjutan. 2010
- [7] [7] Piagam Pariwisata Berkelanjutan. Kementrian Pariwisata. 1995
- [8] [8] Kinnaird, V and Hall, D (Eds). Understanding Tourism Process., A Gender Aware Framework Tourism Management. Vo. 17. 1994
- [9] [9] Scheyvens, R. Promoting Woman Empowerment Through Involvement in Ecotourism; Experience from the Third World. Journal of Sustainable Tourism Vol. 18. 2000
- [10] [10] Linberg, K. The Economic Impact of Ecotourism. Available Online: <http://ecotour.csu.edu>. 2002